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For the American Farmer.

ON PUBLIC ROADS—Chap. VI.

Passing from these more ancient acts of assembly, we arrive at a period of more importance in the annals of the province, and find a law passed incorporating into its several parts, all the anterior passages worth preserving, and adapted to the then circumstances of the colony, and which provincial statute was passed in 1704, ch. 21; this law continued in force for many years, and appears from its long standing to have been well suited to the wants of the early inhabitants. It was with some slight alterations unrepealed for a long time. The original act was nearly the same with its predecessors, and need not be again recapitulated, but its supplements became important by the changes they introduced, and may be noted for their notoriety, and sometimes for their utility. By the original act a fine of 100 lbs. tobacco (\$1 33) was to be levied on all taxable male persons that should neglect to attend at the clearing and mending the highways, when duly warned by the overseers, and by a supplement passed in 1723, ch. 17, the jurisdiction was given to one justice of the county courts. The overseers of the highways having generally complained, that they could not repair the old bridges, nor make new ones, because the owners of the adjacent lands had forewarned them from cutting any tree necessary for such repairs or constructions, in the year 1724, ch. 14, the overseers of the highways were authorised and empowered, as often as need should require, for repairing and making of bridges over the heads of rivers, creeks, branches, swamps or other low or miry places, to cut down, &c. any tree or trees, growing on any of the next adjacent lands for those purposes. Provided always, that the trees allowed to be cut down, should not be fit to make clapboards, or cooper's timber; nor for the building or repairing any bridges that were built or repaired at a public or county charge—thus distinguishing between the large and smaller bridges, and avoiding an appropriation to public use, valuable timber, without the consent of the owner, or paying him therefor a just and reasonable compensation. At this early state of colonization, the manufacture of iron had been found beneficial to the country, and to prevent any delay or obstruction in such manufacture, it was enacted in 1732, ch. 17, that no white man who should be employed in any manner, about iron works, or in providing any materials of any kind soever, and no slave so employed should be obliged to clear, or assist in clearing, any highways or roads, or in building of any bridge or bridges. As the number of "iron works" increased, and to prevent frauds, it became necessary to restrain this exemption by the act of 1736, ch. 17, so that none of the inhabitants of the province, their servants or slaves, who were not in actual service, or not constantly employed in carrying on iron works, should be exempt from clearing and repairing the said roads, and by the act of 1750, ch. 14, owners of iron works were compelled to send one laborer out of every ten. In the progress of time it was discovered, that a new evil of an extensive growth had sprung up; and that the owners of mills had erected their mill-dams on branches, where the public roads passed, and made such dams and the floodgates so narrow as to be an obstruction and hindrance to carriage and travelling, it was therefore in the year 1753, ch. 16, enacted, that the owners of mills

built, or to be built, on any branch or run, or where dams should be, or had been erected thereon, where any public road crossed or should cross, should be obliged to make the top of the dam twelve feet wide at the least, and to make good and sufficient bridges over the waste and race of the said mills and dams, and the same keep in good repair; and whenever it should be thought convenient by the justices of the county court, that the public road should pass below the dam of a mill, that the owner should raise and make a good and sufficient causeway across the branch on which the mill is built, twelve feet wide, and make a good and substantial bridge over the tail of the mill, and keep the same in good repair, and in case of neglect or refusal to repair, to forfeit the sum of 120, (\$53 33), and the owner of such mill was not obliged to send any taxable person, residing in the precinct of such road, to work thereon, except such mill-dam, causeway, race and waste. The millers, however, with a disposition to do as little work, as possible, on the roads, fell upon a plan to evade these provisions. At first view, a person would suppose that the possessor of a mill, in order "to bring as much grief" as he could, would repair the road at places convenient to him, that the neighbors and others might give a preference to him. At this time there were few mills in the State. In many counties the water power was not abundant, and in many instances, one mill exhausted the whole supply, preventing a competition, and affording no opportunity of selection. To evade the law as it then stood, the dams were erected on branches or runs below the places where public roads crossed them, backing the water upon the road in such a manner, that by its interruption, the main roads were rendered impassable. To prevent this fraud, owners of mills built below places where public roads cross, so as to injure or obstruct the road, were compelled to make bridges or causeways over the branches where the road passed, and keep them in repair, under a penalty of 120 (\$53 33), and the like sum for every 2 months' neglect, 1756, ch. 12. This was the last law enacted under the proprietary government relating to public roads. I have endeavored to condense them, even at the risk of obscurity, as much as possible, and hope that what may hereafter meet the public eye, may be found more interesting, entertaining and useful. The practical farmer will find instruction and amusement in that which has been already written, and I hope much more in what may follow.

Annapolis.

JAMES BOYLE.

For the American Farmer.

NATURAL HISTORY.

TESTUDO, tortoise. There are many species of this animal, the habits of which have been well described by naturalists; but there is one feature in the character of the *testudo Americana terrestris*, or common box terrapin, which, as far as I am informed, has never yet been noticed. Its rather pleasing appearance, with variegated black and yellow spots, the remarkable convexity of its shell, with the commissures, or joinings, so disposed as to enable it to retract its head and feet close up, like a box, so as to form a complete shield from external injury; must all have been noticed by the attentive observer of the wonderful works of God's creation.

It has been generally thought that this species of tortoise lived on grass and other vegetable food; but what I am about to relate will go to show that turtles cannot, any more than men, "live by bread alone." As I was taking a walk, last June, I observed, lying before me in the path, a snake about two and a half feet in length, and a few feet beyond it a land turtle, or box terrapin, apparently stealing up to make an attack upon the snake. I stood

still to mark the issue. In a short time the terrapin had advanced, on tip-toe, near enough to make the attack, which he did much quicker than could have been imagined from one of his dull appearance. Quick as thought, he darted out his head and seized his prey about midway, and as quick withdrawing it within his shell, closed it upon the snake. It was in vain that the poor reptile writhed and rolled with agony to disengage himself from his mortal foe. There he was, fast bound, as if in a vice, and no exertion on his part availed to regain his liberty. In about five minutes the terrapin gradually relaxed his hold. The work was accomplished. The snake was completely severed in two parts. The unfeeling and cruel quadruped had eaten into, and through the very vitals of his sealy prey, while he thus held him in his embrace. The victor slowly and cautiously protruding his head, and at the same time rising on tip-toe, took a leisurely survey of the desolation he had made; then advancing to the tail part, commenced his delicious repast, at which employment I left him for about two hours. When I returned he had nearly devoured the nether moiety of his victim, while that to which the head was attached had sufficient life to witness the instrument of its own destruction, without the power to escape from it, or the ability to revenge the irreparable injury from which it suffered.

Had Captain Porter known that the Gallapagos turtle probably devoured scores of lizards and serpents for its daily food, he would, perhaps, have been less encomiastic of its excellence as an article of food for man.

He says, in his journal of a cruise to the Pacific ocean, after describing the size, &c. of the Gallapagos turtle, which sometimes weighs upwards of three hundred pounds—"No animal can possibly afford a more wholesome, luscious and delicate food than they do, the finest green turtle is no more to be compared to them than the coarsest beef to the finest veal."

But who knows that the green lizards and the sealy serpents, on which the Gallapagos tortoise subsists, are not equally as delicate food for man as the tortoise itself? They are not more repulsive in their appearance; and the philosopher should have no prejudices to the different forms assumed by nature; for the Wise Man has said, "All flesh is grass."

Harford Co. Feb. 1843.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir—As soon as I can get leisure to make some observations upon it, or rather upon the general subject of sheep husbandry, I will send you an extract from a letter on a topic of deep interest to the farmers of Maryland, which has been recently received from TRO. DUCKERTY, Esq. of Willow Grove, P. G. County.

It relates to a very loathsome, and as there is too much reason to apprehend, ineradicable disorder which is spreading through the flocks of Anne Arundel and Pr. George's counties, and which is believed to be the Scab in its worst and most inveterate form. This disorder had its commencement as far as it has been traced in this instance to some Dishley or New Leicestershire sheep imported a few years since into Baltimore from Ireland, and sent south after their arrival to West River in Maryland.

Until further notice, will you have the goodness to republish a recipe which appeared in the American Farmer from the pen of the late John Barney, one of the most systematic and thoroughbred graziers, native or immigrant with whom it has been my lot to be acquainted. You are requested to republish it now, because it may be that I shall not have leisure to investigate the subject, nor is any confidence felt that, if I had, it would be in my power to throw any new light on it.

Wm. A. A.

For the present, I transcribe, without remembering how far it may correspond with Mr. Barney's recipe, the following, from a valuable English work on Agriculture and Horticulture.

There are few branches of agricultural economy in which we are so much behind several European nations, as in *Sheep Husbandry* in all its divisions. This remark is applicable especially to all the States south of N. York. In the western part of that State, and Vermont and other States eastwardly of New York, the general management of Sheep and of wool is better understood, and we, here south of the Delaware, are as far behind them, as they are behind the sheep growers of England, France and Spain. The subject is one of great interest, in various aspects, curious, important, and worthy of investigation in regard to its natural history, and no less important as a source of national wealth—this animal being evidently designed by Providence to clothe as well as to feed mankind. Let me commend it to the author of the "Silk Manual" as being suited to his investigating habits and felicitous style of conveying the results of his inquiries. The recipe before referred to is as follows:

Scab or Mange.

"In severe cases the following ointment may be employed:

*Corrosive sublimate,	8 ounces
White Hellebore in powder	12 ounces
Whale or other oil	6 gallons
Resin	2 pounds
Tallow	2 pounds

"The sublimate is to be reduced to a fine powder and mixed with a portion of oil and also of the hellebore; the resin, tallow, and remainder of the oil are to be melted together, and the other ingredients then added and well mixed—should the ointment appear too thin, the portion of oil may be diminished, and that of the tallow increased. When the disease is not far advanced, an infusion of tobacco made by steeping one pound of tobacco in a gallon of brine has been generally found efficacious."

In this county where the ingredient—tobacco—is so much cheaper, it might be used in greater quantity, and sheep should be held by the ears and steeped bodily "up to the chin."

There is reason to believe that this disorder is infectious, and needs not actual contact, to be communicated, but I have not time to investigate or pursue the subject at this moment; and on reflection it is deemed best to give Mr. Duckett's letter without delay, and to invite for it the attention to which it is well entitled, in reference as well to the character of the writer, as an enterprising and accomplished agriculturist, as to the nature of the subject itself. If something be not done to arrest this baneful disease, it will spread throughout the state, nor can it be foreseen when it will be thoroughly extirpated; and until that is done, no effective system can be adopted for establishing this branch of rural economy on a sound and profitable basis. I. S. S.

24th Feb. 1843, Washington.

P. S. I cannot close this hasty letter without expressing the persuasion that Col. Boyle is entitled to the warm thanks of the people of Maryland for his exposition of the road laws and system of mending or neglecting to mend the roads in Maryland. His letters in the American Farmer ought to be published in every paper in the State, and ought to attract the especial attention of the legislature.

I. S. S.

Willow Brooke, Feb. 14th, 1843.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. My dear Sir—As my own friend and the friend of the agricultural community generally, I venture to interrupt for a moment your official labors, for the purpose of soliciting your advice for my neighbors, (and it may be for myself too) in reference to a disease which has within the last twelve or eighteen months shown itself among their sheep; and which, to say the least of it, is highly contagious, and very unseemly, if not as I believe it has not proved very fatal. I will tell you how it came here, and in this manner you may be able to identify it, as well as if I were to describe it at length. As I am informed it is the same disease with which your son's imported Ram and other valuable sheep died in Anne Arundel. The disease in question, which speedily makes the sheep naked or nearly so, giving to his skin in many cases the appearance of having been lanced, and rendering him an object disgusting to behold, was introduced into the flock

—The recipe of I. S. S. is substantially the same as that of Mr. Barney, and will require equal care to protect the sheep after its application. Either will effectually cure the disease. —Ed. American Farmer.]

of Mr. C. H. Carter, my neighbor, last fall twelve months by a young buck purchased by him to breed from, of Col. M. of Anne Arundel county; towards winter the disease commencing with the buck, deformed the flock, which prior to its outbreak, was in my poor judgment decidedly the best for its size I had ever seen in this county, being all of them with the exception of a fine half and three quarter Bakewells, raised by Mr. Carter from a ram raised by Mr. Barney of Delaware, and presented to his son-in-law by the late Geo. Calvert—Mr. Carter's lambs took the premium at our first agricultural exhibition. As soon as the disease appeared I resorted to such agricultural papers as I had, and found in the Cultivator a decoction of tobacco recommended by Mr. Uriah Tracy, of New York, as an infallible cure for scab in sheep—I informed Mr. C. and advised him to use it, but he did not.

During the warm weather the disease appeared to abate, but has returned with winter—The flock of your old friend Wm. D. Clagett, and of Mr. Wm. Clark, running in contiguous fields to that containing Mr. Carter's sheep have both been inoculated; and I am not certain that a small flock of my own, the tail ends of all my sheep, which I intended for the butcher (but for the lowness of prices) which were running in a field contiguous also to Mr. C's but entirely disjunct by at least a mile and a half from the home place where all my stock sheep on the Willow Brooke estate are—By this statement you perceive the contagious character of the disease, and that it is extending and likely to extend. You may suppose I feel uneasy about it, when I tell you I have upward of 180 old sheep myself, and among them, the imported ewe Bidy O'Rourke with a fine ram lamb at her side, by an imported Bakewell of Hare Powell, and in addition some fine ewes of Mr. Barney's raising, which with them I purchased at our Cattle Show from Mr. Law of Baltimore.

Now, sir, you have the case—What is the name of the disease? and what the cure? Is it scab? Will tobacco juice, and if not, what will cure it? Is it solely communicable by contact, or where contact is prevented, can it be wafted by the breezes? I have heard that Dr. Macaulay's imported Southdowns have had it and are cured—is it so? Has the disease been introduced into this country by imported sheep? What will cure a running at the nose in sheep? But I must stop—I am asking more questions than a yankee. I have written to you, my dear sir, because I believe of all men you can give me the best information and advice. May I venture to suggest, that besides giving me in letter the desired information, you might benefit the public by a few hints on the subject, through the American Farmer. THOS. DUCKETT.

The following is the Recipe of Mr. Barney, referred to by our correspondent—it was published on page 268 of 2d vol. of the Farmer, present series, in a very interesting letter upon the subject of the Scab in the sheep imported and sent to West River, as noticed above.

John Barney's Cure for Scab in Sheep.

"The most certain manner to prove when the sheep has got the Scab, is to apply your finger to the diseased part; scratch the scab or scurf hard, and the sheep will turn his head, and similar to a dog dying in a rabid state, he will show a disposition to bite; frequently rubbing against the fence, or wherever he can, and laying down, turning his head to his shoulders and side, napping and pulling the wool, &c. And now for the cure: without delay, every sheep which is, and those which are not diseased, must be anointed or salved, as the English shepherd terms it; for if but one in a flock should be diseased, the whole of the flock, no matter how great the number, if left to contend with the disease without applying the remedy, will all have it; but if timely attended to, you might confine it to one sheep, provided but one has been diseased: dress him immediately with the ointment I shall prescribe, and if properly applied, not one more of the flock will take the disease; but a proper time must be particularly attended to, or you will kill instead of cure; the weather must be clear, and the sheep kept dry under cover—an open shed will do; not at the season when the ewe sheep has got her lamb by her side suckling—I have done so myself, and killed the lamb. The method of using the ointment is this—Beginning at the head of the sheep, and proceeding from between the ears, along the back to the end of the tail; the wool is to be divided in a furrow till the skin can be touched—and as the furrow is made, the finger slightly dipped in the ointment is to be drawn along the bottom of it, when it will leave a blue stain on the skin and adjoining wool; from this furrow similar ones must be drawn from the shoulders and thighs to the legs, as far as they are woolly; and if the animal is much infected, two more should be drawn along each side parallel to that on the back, and one down each side between the fore and hind legs; in a few days the blotches dry up, the itching ceases, and the animal is completely cured. To prepare the ointment, take one pound of quicksilver—half a pound of Venice turpentine—half pint of oil of turpentine—and four pounds of lard; let them be rubbed in a mortar till the quicksilver is thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients; for the proper mode of doing which, it may be proper to take

the advice, or even the assistance of some apothecary or other person used to making such mixtures. This quantity of ointment is sufficient for a large number of sheep. You can make as much as you think will do for the number of sheep you have to anoint. I have tried tobacco water, and injured my sheep. For a number of years past I have not made use of any other medicine than the ointment above described, and always found it a certain cure. I keep it generally in my house in a stone jar, secluded from the air. One skilful hand would anoint the sheep—but I should recommend three, if they have not been accustomed to perform the operation; one to hold the sheep—one to divide the wool, while the other applies the ointment. I have found it to take about one pound to ten sheep; a smaller or larger quantity will not do any harm. A skilful hand commences in the following manner to anoint his sheep—he makes a small leather bag of the upper of an old shoe—a very small one, and pins it to the sleeves of his coat—puts a small quantity of the ointment at a time in it—selects a clean spot in the sheep yard—sits down and lays the sheep on his lap and commences salving. But when I commenced, I performed as above, with two to help me, with my sheep standing on his legs."

THE FARMER'S 4TH MEETING IN THE STATE HOUSE.

On Monday evening last there was another meeting of Farmers in the Hall. Dr. Gardner, of Seekonk, presided. Subject for discussion, *Fruit and Fruit Trees*.

Mr. Buckminister addressed the meeting in a few words for the purpose of calling attention to the importance of the subject of cultivating fruits to the farmers of this State. He thought Massachusetts could raise the apple in as great perfection as any State in the Union, and that for exportation our apples are preferred to any that are raised south of us.

He would leave the varieties of fruits to be spoken of by others better qualified than himself to judge; but he would say a word on the subject of transplanting.—It was surprising to see how little judgment was exercised by most people when they transplant trees. It is common saying with many that the next generation must be expected to gather the fruits of trees planted in this age; when, if good judgment is exercised, fruit may be gathered from the apple tree in four or five years.

He said these trees would grow quite as fast as they ought, in land no richer than we raise our corn in. That no deep holes, or variety of matter, were needed for trees set in good corn land. That our general fault was the setting of trees too deep in the soil. This error is committed to prevent the drying of the roots, and guard the tree from the violence of winds; but that straw, poor hay, or any such matter placed on the surface around the tree, with stones to keep in place, would prove effectual to keep the earth sufficiently moist and to support the trunk. A very few minutes being sufficient to set any tree of proper size.

Mr. Leonard Stone, a very intelligent and enterprising cultivator of Watertown, was called on to give his views on the subject of fruits &c. [Mr. Stone has an excellent farm and a fine seat on the rich swell of land a couple of miles north of Watertown village, well adapted to the growth of the apple tree.] He said it was all important to the production of large and fair fruit to keep the sod constantly broken. He said the great difficulty with most farmers is, they wish for rotation in manuring, and they find it unprofitable to keep the same field continually in tillage. They lay down their orcharding to grass that they may give other fields their turn to be dressed.

In consequence of this, small and unsaleable fruit will be the product of the trees. He had raised much fruit for the market, but he had not attended so particularly to the business as he ought for raising the nicest kinds. He thought it required great attention to raise the best of fruits, and from what he had experienced of the markets it is more profitable to rear good fruit than that of ordinary quality. He said it was difficult to attend minutely to all the concerns of a farm, but he was satisfied that any one would be well paid for giving very particular attention to have fruits of the nicest kind.

Mr. Stone does not recommend excessive trimming in any one year; he prefers to cut away a little annually. He never cuts off large limbs when it can well be avoided. He had sometimes cut them off as large as his arm, but he seldom cuts any so large.—In answer to a question, whether he thought it would injure an old orchard that had not been ploughed for many years, to plough it up, Mr. S. said not at all, it would not hurt it in the least.

Hon. Mr. French, of Braintree. [Mr. F. has a highly cultivated and valuable farm, and an elegant country seat, and he has paid very particular attention to fruit and to fruit trees. He was called on from different quarters to address the meeting.—Ed.] Mr. F. said there were many different modes of cultivating, and we have not probably

got to perfection; 20 years ago he set an orchard in grass land; he kept the earth loose about the trunks principally for the purpose of destroying the borers. He had manured freely and he had made his trees grow. But he agreed with Mr. Buckminster that it is best to keep the sward broken, and that the mode of setting recommended by him was to be preferred. With two men he set 100 trees well in one day, last fall.

He once set an orchard of six acres on the spot covering the roots with fine mould which he carted on—if a large root projected he dug a hole for it; and though some of his trees were brought from Washington, from R. Island, and other distant places, he lost but two of the whole number. He had since ploughed among them, using the subsoil plough.

He prefers pruning a little annually but avoids cutting large limbs; has cut some at a distance from the body to avoid rendering the tree hollow, but this gives the tree a bad appearance. He thought there might be some doubt about the profit of fruit trees; some farmers had said they would rather have the land clear of trees to make room for more profitable harvests.

Mr. F. spoke of the confusion of names applied to various fruits; the St. Michael pear is known by no less than 31 different names. He said some pears will flourish well in New Hampshire, but not here. He enumerated several kinds of pears; he thought the Seckle, being of slow growth, should be grafted in a Bartlett stock to make it vigorous. Said the Chaumontelle, the Cataract, the Angora, and some others required peculiar soils. He had 200 kinds of pears and as many of apples on his farm; but he thought it not worth while to cultivate a great number of kinds; a few of the best would be more useful.

Mr. Cheever Newhall, of Dorchester was urged to address the meeting. [Mr. N. has a large farm in D. and the largest and best barn we have ever seen in this State. He is devoting much of his attention to his farm. His country seat is elegant and has a commanding view of the city. His barn is 110 feet long and 44 wide, with a good pointed cellar under the whole.]

Mr. Newhall said he had some little experience in setting trees. Last year he procured 768 trees from Europe; he buried them in trenches till the proper time for setting. He prepared his land by deep ploughing and by subsoil ploughing to the depth of 18 or 19 inches; his land was well pulverized with the harrow. His trees were not watered nor staked up. Of the whole number he lost but five. He attributed his success to the good soil of his grounds. The trees were sixty days in coming from Europe.

Mr. N. said he had set trees in grass ground, but he chose a broken sod. [There can be no doubt that Mr. Newhall's land was in a favorable state to receive young trees; his very deep ploughing and his pulverizing the land contributed to keep the earth moist through the whole season. But if ploughing six inches deep and putting litter about the trunks of the trees will keep the earth moist enough, and give as much extension to the limbs, the first season, as is desirable or prudent, will not this latter prove the cheaper mode of preparing for an orchard?—Ed.]

Mr. Cole, Editor of the Farmer's Journal, said he had some experience in fruits and trees. He thought it important to get the best kinds of trees, but it is difficult to say which kind is best. Mr. C. exhibited on the table a smallish kind of apple, called Jewett's Fine Red. It originated in Hollis, N. H. Good from Oct. to March. He also showed some of the Golden Ball Apples. These are large and handsome. He said that all, to whom he had shown these apples, preferred them to the Baldwin; good from Nov. to March; as thrifty as the Baldwin. He also recommended an apple from S. Reading, a fine bearer. He thought well of the table greening from the west part of Me. He thought these would be good for exportation, as they will keep through the year. He saw one of the trees and it looked thrifty. He also recommended the Honey Sweeting, the Pound Sweeting, the Fall Delicate, and the Bars apple.

Mr. French thought we had too many kinds of apples, we could not keep the run of them. He said the famous Spitzenberg was not a thrifty tree on his farm. He thought best not to stake or water young trees. If large ones are set, place stones about them to keep the roots in place.

Mr. H. C. Meriam said he liked the mode of setting trees which had been recommended by those who preceded him—that a Mr. Wright had set trees on green sward land without breaking up the sward, and they did

well. But he thought the best mode that farmers could adopt to obtain good fruit would be to graft their old orchards. He said he had set thousands of grafts on old trees, some of them two feet through. He cuts the whole top off in one season, and thinks this much better than to cut off a part in one year and the remainder afterwards. He talked about cultivating grapes, particularly the Isabella, and told how easily it could be made to succeed in any garden. He cited several writers to prove his statements.

Mr. M. was interrupted several times and numerous queries were put to him by experienced cultivators. Mr. French inquired whether suckers would not grow very freely on his apple trees. Mr. F. had found that grafting old trees did not answer, and as to cutting the whole top off he had known trees destroyed by the means. Mr. F. said he rose a second time lest some inexperienced people should be led astray by what had just been said;—trees treated in this way may possibly succeed with him, but with me, said he, they will not, and he thought it a very unsafe practice.

Mr. French continued; he said grapes of the Isabella kind are not so easily raised as Mr. Meriam imagines; he seldom saw any raised out of the city, in exposed situations, that ripened well. At the south, he said, the seasons are longer and the Isabella is there a quite different fruit from what it generally is here. In some favored places it ripens well but not generally.

Mr. Newhall also arose again and wanted to know whether he understood Mr. M.—whether he grafted trees that were two feet in diameter. And he wanted to know how much time it took him to trim the suckers from old trees grafted in this way; or whether no suckers appeared on Mr. M.'s trees. He seemed to doubt the propriety of cutting off the whole top of any tree at one time to graft it.

Mr. Stone rose again to correct some statements made by Mr. M. in regard to the age of peach trees. He said he had some old ones in his garden; but generally, at the south where he had seen many acres of trees in an orchard, the owners do not think of keeping trees more than six years; that when they bear freely they soon run out—that there is a great difference in the wood of peach trees, but that few would bear as long as Mr. M. had said.

PRIZES.—We find by the report of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, that James Gowen, esq. has shewn himself as successful in bearing off the palm for fine crops, as he has hitherto done for fine cattle—having taken 5 out of the 7 premiums offered by the association. The following interesting Report by him was made

To the Committee on Crops.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the rules of the Society, I beg leave to present a statement of some of my crops, viewed by you in 1842, and for which I claim premiums, viz:

Lucerne.—One Acre.—Sowed 15 lbs. of seed to the acre, with spring grain, on the 26th of April, 1841. It was one of the most unfavorable springs for seedling in my recollection; this, with the grain that crowded and shaded it overmuch, prevented its sitting as uniformly well as I could have wished. The soil light, rather sandy, and is part of an old orchard—some trees recently removed, and some still standing. It was in the previous year, with Mangel Wurtzel—was of course well ploughed. Had a dressing of cow stable manure, well rotted; mixed with scrapings of the yard—harrowed in before sowing. Last season it afforded three several cuttings of plants from 2½ feet to 3 feet high. It was of great service to me in soil-ing, and I have hopes it will yield for several seasons to come.

Rye.—A field of some twenty acres. This had been a thicket in my Woodland Farm, in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county. Its aspect, in 1838, when I undertook to subdue it, was truly frightful. I never beheld anything of the kind so uniformly close. The unshapely junipers, cedars, scrub oak, briars, and sheepberry bushes, were so matted together, that it seemed as if nothing could thread it, except something in the shape of a bird or rabbit. It was well known as the best lodge for rabbits in all the country—and many a contra blessing have I had bestowed on me, by a certain class of hopeful citizens, for depriving them of a share of the bounties of nature, on which they had depended, and to which they considered themselves entitled, by prescriptive right.

The grubbing was a formidable job, and the ploughing,

from the roots and huge flint stones that obstructed, was vexatious in the extreme. It tried both the temper of the ploughs, and the ploughmen. But after the first ploughing, as should be, there were no farther difficulties, nor never will be with me, after a first ploughing. For two seasons I applied no manure, except lime, and lime ashes. In these periods I sowed oats and grass-seeds, and rye and grass-seeds, turning down the stubble every fall—the crops of course, were light. But in the fall of 1841, when I had the soil somewhat disciplined, I treated it with a generous dressing of a compost from stable manure, dirt, and ground bones, to the value including carting, of about \$400, lightly ploughed in; and on the 20th of September, began to seed with rye and orchard grass—finished seeding the 27th—and in due time the following spring, added clover. Now, I looked for a crop, and you have seen that I was not disappointed. The rye, in some quarters of the field has been estimated at 60 bushels to the acre, and at not less on an average, than 50 bushels; but from the best calculations I can make, there being but a small part of it yet threshed, I put it down at 45 bushels to the acre. The grass and clover are uncommonly well set, and will yield, no doubt, a splendid crop next season—while the straw I have on hand from the rye, is the cleanest and most wiry of any I have ever had in my barn. The soil is light and loose, inclining to sand, mixed with mica.

I can hardly describe to you the pleasurable sensations I felt, when, last fall, I beheld a portion of my beautiful young cattle, indulging in the luxuries this now splendid field afforded them; some were feeding, and some ruminating; lying on their soft grassy couch, from which, when they got up, you could distinctly see their mould in the grass and clover, that had cradled them. The conquest and possession of kingdoms, could not have afforded such pure delight as filled me at that moment, while congratulating myself on the conquest of the thicket in the woods.

Potatoes.—Four acres of mercers, in drill; two acres of which were planted on the side of a hill, on the 16th of April—the other two acres on the table land, on the 30th of April—both manured alike, with the exception, that on the long litter, raked in on the seed, before the plough, of the second planting, there was scattered a small portion of gypsum, alike, in gathering on the 29th of September, the product of two rows, thrown out by the plough on opposite sides of a land, was 17½ bushels, at the rate of 8½ bushels to the row. There were 102 rows in the two acres, including two wing rows, equal to one row. Then 101 rows at 8½, give 853 bushels, or 44½ to the acre. This, for Pennsylvania may seem incredible,—and had you not seen them, and had they not been fairly measured, I should be unwilling to report it;—“But seeing is believing.” The produce of the first two acres, was 515 bushels. The whole patch was but once lightly dressed with the plough, and once thoroughly with the hoe-harrow. This was all the working they had—it was strictly field culture, but then it was done in earnest, to suit the soil and the season.

I have often thought it a reproach to us, that the New-England farmers should so far exceed us in raising crops of this root; and this was the more moving to me,—a native of the land of potatoes,—and I determined to take the field, and not quit it till I had convinced them I was no indifferent competitor.

Carrots.—One acre and five perches—yield of the whole patch, 772 bushels. Thirty-six rows sowed on the 7th of April, at 18 inches distance;—then, of course, had to be worked by hand;—length of rows, 240 feet, making one rood and eight perches;—the yield 270 bushels—equal to about 900 bushels to the acre.

Sixty-seven rows, two feet apart, sowed on the 20th of April;—two roods and thirty-seven perches, field culture;—product, 502 bushels—equal to 686 bushels to the acre.

Sugar Parsnip.—Sowed latter part of April—1 rood 22 perches. Product, 309 bushels—equal to 749 bushels to the acre. It is not necessary here to state the mode and expense of culture, as these were given in detail in former communications, published.

Of Turnips.—Though you saw a fine crop for the season, I decline presenting it for premium, believing James Robinson on the Clapier farm, raised a heavier crop of rutabaga;—of this, I had ocular demonstration, and shall here take leave to make a statement for him, which, perhaps, he might neglect to do, and thereby lose his chance of premium, by not complying with rule.—Having been called upon by Mr. Chesley, in the absence of two of his colleagues, who could not attend, we fixed upon the 17th

of November to view this crop. The day proved the wettest of the season; but as farmers, like sailors, are born for all weathers, it did not discourage us. The committee, Mr. Chorley, Mr. Scott, and myself, viewed the patch of about four acres—measured the length and distance of the rows, which showed 712 feet, by two feet six inches;—requiring 241 rows to make an acre. We directed that a bushel of the roots should be gathered from a row, designed as a fair sample of the whole;—the space taken out was 36 feet—equal to 490 bushels to the acre. The soil was light, such as is called iinglass, in our neighborhood. The manuring consisting of stable and butcher's manure, was rather heavy. Had less been used, and a portion of its value put on in lime, it would have made a better and a more profitable crop, and left the land in better condition for spring seeding. He deserves, however, great credit for the manner in which he did the work—they were both clean and regular throughout. It was a beautiful patch of turnips, and should be regarded as a great crop, considering the excessive drought of last fall.

Having nothing more to communicate of interest to the cause,—I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GOWEN.

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WORK FOR MARCH.

Before we begin our work for the month, it may not be unprofitable to ask our agricultural brethren, to thoroughly examine their arrangements, weigh well their force and means of carrying on their operations, in order that they may undertake nothing which they cannot do well. Success in farming, is only to be secured by timely conceived, well digested plans; and these must be executed with energy and skill. To undertake a large crop with small means, is like going to sea on short allowance, or committing your ship to the mercy of the waves without rudder or compass. Far better is it at all times, and especially so at the present moment, to regulate the extent of your fields in cultivation, by your ability to cultivate them effectually, than by indulging in the vain ambition of being considered a large culturist, to put to hazard your prospects of success. It may be affirmed as an undeniable truth, that more real profit can be realized off of a hundred acres well manured and thoroughly cultivated, than there can be off of twice that quantity of land but indifferently manured, and as indifferently tended. Man, at best, however great may be his zeal, can only perform a certain quantum of labor; nor will the land, unless the utmost care be taken to preserve its fertility, yield but scanty products; hence then, every one should take especial care, that he put in no more of any crop than he possesses the means of properly maturing by attentive culture; nor should he put into cultivation any field, which may have been worn out, until he shall have taken steps to resuscitate it with manure, as such efforts only tend to excite the feeling of mortification, create disappointment, and encourage the expenditure of time and labor without the slightest chance of remuneration. In thus speaking of the unprofitable nature of such attempts, we desire it distinctly to be understood, that we do not wish to discourage efforts tending to the improvement of such soils. On the contrary, our every admonition and constant aim have been, to bring about a spirit and zeal upon this subject, worthy of the inheritors of such a country as ours. It is the fruitless efforts of hopeless culture, that we would discountenance—those efforts, which look to rest as the medicament of restoration of exhausted and worn-out soils: while those which, taking a more philosophic—a more rational view of the nature of soils, and which seek to impart to the earth the elements of renewal, in the form of manure, we have ever hailed with feelings of pleasure and gratitude; and would now, as we have ever done, urge the owners of such lands, to make every laudable effort, consistent with their physical and moneyed abili-

ties, to bring about a restoration of fertility. We are among those who believe, that even the poorest of such fields may be restored at an expense too small to discourage any one from encountering it. We have seen but few that lime, plaster and clover would not restore to a state that would bear a sod, without any thing else: but few, indeed, that plaster alone would not carpet with white clover. Who then, should despair? None but those who are too indolent to think and act; for he who knows any thing of the principles of vegetation, do know, that so soon as we can succeed in getting a good stand of grass upon our land, and have a good well set sward to turn in, that from that moment we may date its resuscitated condition, and calculate upon being remunerated for the cost and trouble of its culture.

Before we conclude this part of our subject, permit us to commend to your notice, the following extract from the address delivered before the Prince George's County Agricultural Society by W. W. Bowie, esq. Its sentiments are worthy to have a resting place in the memory of all:

"Fellow farmers, let us then, in these times of 'pressure and pecuniary embarrassment,' get rid of every species of property which is not profitable; get rid of our luxurious habits—abandon the fashionable follies of the day—lay off all unnecessary expenses, and return to the plain unsophisticated customs of our forefathers—Let industry and economy be your watchword, and let it be practically seen and felt in your household—Work less land and take better care of what you make—Make an annual investment in the improvement of our farms—Let us give up the fashion of selling nothing that we can consume, but rather let us waste, or prodigally consume nothing we can sell—By such radical changes in our course of life, and in our system of farming, that peace and plenty, that contentment and comfort, that ease and happiness which is our birthright as tillers of the soil, will again revisit our homes, and the bright sun of prosperity will again shine over us in all its wonted effulgence, and light up with happy smiles the countenances of her independent sons and her beauteous daughters."

Having thus far jogged on in our friendly chat, let us see what should be done

ON THE FARM.

Sowing Clover Seed.—The sooner you sow your clover seed on your winter grain, the better; but as it should be an object with you to cover it, we would advise you to harrow it in with a light harrow, and to follow that operation with the roller. Indeed, whether you intend to let your field remain in grass or not, an enlightened policy would dictate that you should sow clover seed on all your fields, as by next fall it would give you, if you should feel so disposed, an opportunity of ploughing in a fine clover ley, or if you should please so to do, you could turn your cattle in in early fall, and be assured of a good pasture until frost. When we present these alternatives for your acceptance, we do not mean, that it should be inferred that we are of opinion, that it is best either to plough in the clover the first year, or that it should be grazed; for so far from either of these being our belief, we unhesitatingly aver, that we believe that the farmer will find his real interest, in suffering his field to remain in clover, untouched the first season, and only to turn it under, after he shall have cut it two successive years, and that, looking to permanent benefit, he should let the after-math remain untouched by his stock.

In all cases where it may be considered desirable to provide a pasture for the stock, we think its quality will be greatly improved by sowing orchard grass, with the cloverseed, one bushel of the former, to 12 lbs. of the latter per acre. If cloverseed should be sown alone, at least 16 lbs. per acre should be given to the earth.

Grass Seeds generally.—as Timothy, Herdgrass, Perennial Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Saintfoin, and, indeed, all of the artificial varieties, may now be sown, and the sooner the better.

Of Lucerne, we confess that we desire to see some experiments made with it for purposes of soiling both horses and cows: from the limited opportunity we have had of observing its nature and growth, we incline to the belief that every farmer should have an acre or two appropriated to its culture, with the object of providing green provender for his work horses and milch cows through the summer and fall—On a rich, clean soil, liberally manured, it will perhaps afford as much substantial eating as any other of the cultivated grasses, and besides its productive nature, it possesses other qualities which should recommend it to favor—

It is among the earliest grasses in spring to yield its product, and the latest in the fall to resign its powers of production—The soil that suits it best, is a dry, deep loam with a healthy subsoil, and as its tap roots penetrate the earth to great depth, the earth should be very deeply ploughed, and, if possible, subsoiled—Besides this preparation, by ploughing, the harrow must be used freely, to reduce the soil to a state of fine pulverization, and the seed after being lightly harrowed in, must be rolled—The quantity of seed per acre is 20 lbs which should be soaked in tepid water, and dried in plaster or ashes, before being sown.

Hauling out manure.—As there is much to do at this season of the year, and time is precious, commence at once hauling out your manure, and cease not until you have hauled out enough to give your corn ground a generous dressing—If after you examine your manure heaps, you should find you have not enough to do this, send your carts to the woods and haul in a sufficient quantity of loam & leaves to make up the deficiency; mix these with your dung, taking care to strew a bushel of plaster over every 10 or 20 loads of it, as the operation of mixing may be going on.

While upon the subject of hauling out manure to the corn ground, we desire to press this truth home—It is folly to expect a large product of corn without an abundant supply of manure.

Oats.—We need scarce tell you, that the earlier you sow your oats the heavier will be the produce of grain, as you know that already; but it may be serviceable to remind you of what you have often done before, and perhaps are about to do now. If the piece of ground you have selected for your oat crop, is poor, don't be disappointed if your crop is of the same character. The slight, which this excellent grain receives from almost every one, cannot be too severely reprehended. Generally speaking, some poverty stricken fields are selected for its culture, and then, because the yield is small, the oat culture is denounced from Maine to Georgia, whereas the fault is with the culturists. Oats require good land, good preparation, and early sowing, and under these circumstances, in favorable years and situations, will prove a profitable crop. A hundred bushels to the acre have often been produced, forty, fifty, sixty and eighty, still oftener, and yet we doubt whether the average product in our country, is above 15 bushels. Why is this thing so? the reason can be assigned in one word, and that word is, neglect.

Where the ground may not be good, in all cases a bushel of plaster to the acre should be sown and harrowed in with the seed. If plaster cannot be had, a few bushels per acre, say ten, of either lime or ashes will answer as a very excellent substitute.

To prevent injury from the worms, a bushel of salt, per acre, should be sown previous to rolling, and here we will remark, that all sowings of oats should not be considered completed until the field has been rolled.

As to the quantity of seed per acre we would remark, that the best crops that we have seen, and read of as having been grown, have always resulted from a heavy allowance of seed. Three and four bushels to the acre in most instances, while the generally good crops have had 2 and 2½ bushels to the acre. Less than 2 bushels never should be sown, and great care should be taken, to select good heavy seed for sowing.

If clover seed be sown upon the oats, perhaps it would be best not to sow more than 2 bushels of seed per acre.

Spring Wheat.—From some experiments made to the Eastward, upon fields of winter wheat, which had been greatly killed out by the frosts of winter, we are inclined to think, that spring wheat might advantageously be sown over such fields: but otherwise, we would not advise its being touched any where this side of the Susquehanna.

Corn.—As we are the advocates of early planting, we of course would urge upon all to get in their crops as soon as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to allow of its being ploughed and put in good order. Deep ploughing, heavy manuring, thorough pulverization, in the preparation of the ground, and a dry bed, are indispensable in the beginning, as much so indeed, as constant stirring of the soil, is, in the after culture, up to the point of stopping. If we were asked, how deep we would plough for a corn crop? our answer would be—never less than seven inches, and as much deeper as we could get, adding each year an inch or two to the depth of our soil; always manuring freely with vegetable and animal manures, and never omitting either to lime, to ash, or to plaster.

Barley.—This is a grain entirely too much neglected in our country, and should be more generally cultivated. Besides its being in demand with the brewers, it is excellent feed for horses, cows, fattening bullocks and hogs. Its straw is relished by stock of all kinds; it yields in suitable

ground, from 20 to 40 bushels of grain to the acre, and is an excellent grain with which to sow almost any kind of grass seed.

The soil that it delights most in, is a deep loam, in good heart, or a rich sand, either of which must be dry; and as clean culture is congenial to its thrift, it would be best that it should follow a corn or root crop.

The ground should be well ploughed and harrowed, so as to be in a fine state of pulverization. Being thus prepared, let the seed be sown thereon broadcast, at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre, then harrowed in lengthwise and crosswise, or ploughed in 3 inches deep. In the event of its being ploughed in, the ground must be subsequently harrowed; and, finish by rolling. Good ground is essential to ensure complete success. As the Rye crop is of such general failure, would it not be judicious to introduce Barley in its stead? We ask the question, and leave it to our readers to solve if as to them seems most wise and proper.

Old Fields.—Those who may have old fields which, owing to their exhausted condition, have been turned out as unfit for culture, and who may not be in a situation to restore them by proper applications of nutritive manures, can, at a very little cost, if they be enclosed, bring them up to such a condition of fertility, as will make them worthy of tillage. Our manner of treating them would be this. As soon as convenient after we had got in our spring crops, we would spread over them, per acre, ten bushels of lime, and one of plaster. This done, we would run a heavy harrow over them two ways, so as to partially bury the lime and plaster, create a surface soil, and let the air, the rain, and the atmospheric gases, into the earth. By keeping the cattle off of them, by July, a covering of white clover will have sprung up, when we would flush up the fields tolerably deep, and sow buckwheat, at the rate of one bushel to the acre. When this should get into blossom, we would roll it down and plough it in. Upon this, in two weeks, we would sow wheat, if a stiff soil, or rye, if a sandy one, harrow either in twice, the way of the ploughing, and finish by rolling; and we would thus improve such old fields, with the confidence assurance, that we would reap remunerating crops of grain.

The above course we would adopt if we required such fields for culture; but if we wanted them only for pasture, we would keep the cattle off the first season, and fully expect to find good grass the ensuing one, without doing any thing farther than liming, plastering and harrowing.

Clover Fields.—All clover fields should immediately have a bushel of plaster, per acre, sown over them.

Meadows. of all kinds, that may be fur-bound, should, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, have the harrow passed over them, so as to loosen up the soil and let the rains and atmospheric gases into the roots—and they would be greatly benefited, by being top-dressed with ashes, or some rich compost.

Grain Fields.—Wheat and Rye would be greatly benefited, as soon as the ground is dry enough to admit of it, by being harrowed and rolled.

Lime.—We have so repeatedly spoken of the advantages of liming lands which may be in need of calcareous matter, that we deem it almost superfluous to insist upon it here. But we will make a remark or two upon the subject. As almost every grain on analysis is found to contain more or less lime, and as the experience of the world bears testimony of its efficacy, we advise all who may not already have done so, to give to their arable lands a dressing of lime. If they cannot afford to put on 100 bushels to the acre, let them put on 50 bushels; and if that is beyond the ability of their pockets, let them put on 20, or even 10 bushels. It matters not whether the land be stiff clay, deep loam, or sand, each will be highly benefited by its application—and of this they may rest contented—it will make their manure go farther, by making it last longer. If they have no lime, and can't get it, let them apply marl; if that is equally difficult of attainment, apply ashes; and if that is not to be had, burn clay, and apply its ashes.

We deem it worthy of remark, that in all small applications of lime, as ten or twenty bushels to the acre, that they should be repeated at intervals of one and two years, until each acre shall have received a hundred bushels—and that, in applications of marl, less than 50 bushels should not be applied at any one time and continued until between two and three hundred bushels shall have been put on.

Milk Cows.—As the season has arrived when you may expect your milk cows to bring forth their young, we would advise you to see that they receive increased care and an

additional supply of food, and be sure that a portion of their daily allowance is comprised of such substances as the animals can readily convert into milk. As for making a good cow on dry food, or keeping her to her milk on it, there is nothing rational about it. He who expects good milk-yielding cows, must feed them.

Working Horses, Mules, and Oxen.—As the time has now arrived, when every muscle and nerve of these faithful creatures will be strained to their utmost in your service, see that they are cared for as the working animals of christian men should be. Let them be well cleaned twice a day, well bedded at night, and receive three generous feeds of grain through the day, and as much hay at night as they can profitably eat. Salt them twice a week; give them during this month a half pint of linseed meal twice a week, and a little hickory ashes, say a gill at a time, in their food, three or four days in succession.

Stock Generally.—Stock of all kinds must receive additional attention during this month, and each would be the better of a half pint of linseed oil and a gill of hickory ashes in a few of their feeds.

Sheep.—Be careful to give your ewes either grain or roots during this month; see that they are dryly lodged, well bedded, regularly salted, and have good fodder or hay; and while attending to your ewes, don't forget that the males of every description have appetites as well as they.

Root Crops.—If it be your intention to raise root crops this year, to provide a supply of succulent food for milk cows and sheep next winter, now is the time that you should be making the necessary arrangements, as providing the manure, selecting the ground, and securing the seed. Don't say that you have no manure to spare, for that is no excuse, as a couple of carts can haul enough loam and leaves from your woods in two days to manure as many acres of ground.

Implement and Tools.—Subject every thing of this description to a thorough examination—don't order it to be done, but do it yourself—and if any require repairs, have them repaired without further delay, so that they may be ready to work with when you want them.

Ashes and Plaster.—Secure a supply of five bushels of the former and one of the latter, for every acre of corn you mean to plant, so that you may be able to put a gill on each hill of corn. Small as this quantity may appear, it will make a difference of 25 per cent in the yield of your corn.

Fences.—Let us enjoin it upon you as a duty that you owe yourself and your neighbors, to see that your fences are in good repair.

Orchards may be pruned the early part of this month.

Tobacco Beds.—Look well to them.

Early Potatoes.—Let him who wishes to succeed with a patch of early potatoes, seize the first occasion when the frost is out of the ground, to get it ready. In the first place the ground must be well manured broadcast, ploughed deep and harrowed, then let the furrows be struck off 3 feet apart and 5 inches deep. In these furrows strew long manure, leaves from the woods, or pine shavings, say two inches deep, then plant your potatoe sets ten inches apart and cover them with long manure, taking care to sprinkle plaster over them. This done turn a furrow on either side and cover the potatoes, then roll in order to compress the earth. Don't be alarmed about its being too early, the sets will not come up until nature teaches them they can do so with impunity from the frost. As soon as you see the potatoes begin to come up run your harrow across the rows, so as to level the earth and give the plants a chance of growing through a fresh stirred surface. This will secure a full stand of plants.

When the plants are all up and 2 or 3 inches high, run a small plough thro' them, turning a furrow from them, and returning it by the return of the team. In a week from this, run the cultivator through the rows so as to loosen and pulverize the soil; and as soon as this is done let your ploughman turn a small furrow towards the plants, taking care to throw his slice so as to leave a flat surface at top to act as a receiver of the rain. This ploughing completed, set careful hands in with a hoe to pick out any weeds which may not have been covered by the plough. In two weeks from this, subject your patch to the same process, and unless the season should be very wet, you may look upon the crop as laid by. Should weeds however show their thankless heads, the hoe and cultivator must do the rest.

Parsnips, Carrots and Beets intended for early use, may be sown as soon as the ground can be got ready in a dry condition.

Transplanting Fruit Trees.—Plant your young fruit trees out forthwith.

Pruning the Orchard.—Let this work be done early.

Ornamental Trees must now be planted.

As we have had a pretty free conversation upon the business of the Farm, let us consult together upon what work may be done

Early Vegetables.—Prepare a bed on a warm, well protected border, facing the south, by manuring it liberally with strong stable manure, dig this in the full depth of the spade, rake thoroughly so as to break every lump and reduce the soil to the utmost fineness, then spread on a thin coat of well rotted manure, rake this in, then sow thereon seed of the following kinds, early and late Cabbages, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Cauliflowers, Eggplants, &c., then sow thereon a slight covering of ashes, rake the seed in, and pat the ground down with the back of your spade. By doing this you will lay the groundwork of a full supply of early plants of these several varieties of vegetables.

Should the fly, or other insects, attack the young plants, strew over your bed a mixture of ashes, soot, and flower of sulphur, four or five mornings in succession.

Cabbage Plants.—If you have cabbage plants growing in hot-beds, accustom them to the open air, so as to prepare them for being placed out as soon as the season will permit, which may be safely done any time after the middle of the month.

Peas.—The moment your ground will bear of being dug without clodding, prepare your beds for early peas. Fear not that the frost will injure them; they are hardy and stand the cold well. One of the most prolific crops we ever saw was caught by a March snow, which remained on the ground for many days without injuring the Peas in the least. Peas, as you know, require a deep loam or rich sandy soil; they should be covered about two inches deep in the rows, and the rows 4 feet apart. By continuing to sow every ten days, for a month, a continued supply of this delicious vegetable may be secured.

Beans.—The Windsor, Maragan, and Lisbon kinds of Beans, may be planted as soon as the ground is rid of the frost. The earlier they are sown after that the more luxuriantly will they produce.

Setting out Plants.—Almost every kind of plants will be the better of being transplanted into open culture early; so, therefore, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, go to work and set them out.

Radishes.—Sow Radish seed as early as you can get the ground ready, and do so at intervals of ten days during the season, so as always to have a fresh supply of crisp, young and tender ones.

Spinach.—Seed of the spinach must be sown early.

Carrots, Parsnips, and Beets.—Seed of these roots cannot be sown too soon, if you wish to have a supply of early ones for table use and market.

Small Salading and Herbs.—Seeds of all kinds of small salading and Pot and medical Herbs should now be sown, in order to have them in perfection.

Celery.—Prepare a bed and sow celery seed forthwith, and the plants will be ready to set out in May.

Broccoli.—Get ready a part of your border, and sow Broccoli seed. Let the bed wherein you plant them be well manured. Prepare your bed as we have advised for Early Cabbage, Lettuce, &c. and you need not fear a failure.

Kale or Brussels Sprouts.—In order to provide yourself with a supply of these delicious sprouts, prepare yourself a bed in an open unshaded part of your garden. Manure it liberally, dig it deep and pulverize the surface by thorough raking; then sow your seed as you would turnip seed, and rake it in; it requires no other culture, and will yield you a rich return in most delicious sprouts.

Dressing Asparagus Beds.—Spread a compost of well rotted dung and ashes on your asparagus beds, fork it in with a garden fork, say two or three inches deep, then rake your bed and sow thereon a small quantity of salt.

Planting out new Asparagus Beds.—New plantations of this vegetable should be made early this month. In selecting a spot for your bed, choose a deep sandy loam, which is neither wet nor too dry. Spread thereon manure four inches in depth, dig this in fully ten inches deep, rake fine, and then spread thereon well rotted manure, mixed with ashes, about two inches deep; dig this in half spade deep and rake. Then follow the following plan in forming your bed.

Divide your bed into beds 4 feet wide with alleys, 2 feet wide. Strain your line along the bed 8 inches from the edge, then with a spade cut a small trench or drill close to the line, about 6 inches deep, making that side next the line nearly upright; and when one trench is opened, plant that before you open another, placing the plants upright against the back of the trench or drill, so that the crown of the plants may also stand upright, and 2 or 3 inches below the surface of the ground; then let

them all be placed an equal depth, spreading the roots out irregularly, against the back of the trench, at the same time drawing earth around them with the hand, as you place them in position. When the plants in the row is finished draw earth over them with the rake, then open another trench 10 inches from the first, and so continue until the bed is completed. The rows must be 10 inches apart, and the plants stand 10 inches apart.

When your plants come up keep them free from weeds, and continue to do so through the season.

Sowing Asparagus Seed.—Prepare a bed 4 feet wide, by manuring freely, digging deep, and raking, then sow your seed thinly, either in drills, or broadcast. Water the plants occasionally in dry weather, keep the plants clear of weeds, and in one year they will be fit to be planted out into permanent beds.

Onion Seed may now be sown in drills, in a rich loamy soil, previously manured and prepared. Let the drills be a foot apart, and when the plants come up thin them out, so as to stand 3 or 4 inches apart, keep the earth clean and well stirred, avoiding to cover up the roots, and you will have onions this season as large as usual.

Seed Onions.—Plant out your seed onions in drills, in a rich loamy soil, previously manured and prepared. Let the drills be a foot apart, and when the plants come up thin them out, so as to stand 3 or 4 inches apart, keep the earth clean and well stirred, avoiding to cover up the roots, and you will have onions this season as large as usual.

Parley, Thyme, Sage, Chives, Leeks, Shallots.—All herbs of this kind may now, either be set out, or the seed sown. They will each form a handsome edging for your beds, and it would be best to cultivate them there.

Garlic.—Prepare a bed four feet wide and transplant young bulbs.

Early Turnips.—If you desire to have early Turnips, select a good loamy bed, manure freely with cow dung, say 3 inches deep, dig this in 7 or 8 inches deep—the full depth of the spade at all events—take fine, and put on a compost of well rotted manure and ashes, rake this in freely, then sow your seed, first having soaked it in train oil 12 hours and dried it in ashes or plaster. Your seed sown, rake it in lightly, and finish by patting the earth with the back of a shovel, spade, or board. When the first plants come up, sprinkle over them, from a mop, train oil, and over that sow ashes. The after culture must be the same as fall turnips. We have always found the Dutch turnip answer best for early sowing.

Early Potatoes.—The earlier you get these in the better, as to the mode of culture we refer you to our directions for growing them under the Farm head.

Salaty.—Sow the seed of this vegetable as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They must be sown in drills 6 inches apart.

Artichokes.—Seed of this root may now be sown, and the beds where they may already have been planted should be dressed.

Red Peppers. any time after the middle of this month, up to the 1st of the next seed may be sown.

Horse Radish.—Set out beds of these as soon as possible.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant.—The roots of this must be set out as early as possible.

Fruit trees of all kinds should be set out as early as possible: those requiring pruning should have that operation forthwith performed.

Grape Vine Cuttings should be put out immediately.

Fig Trees must now be pruned and set out.

Gooseberries and Currants.—Thin out these and make new plantations of the cuttings.

Raspberries.—Tie up your raspberries, prune off the old wood and set out the runners.

Strawberries.—Dress your strawberry beds. The most important plan is to cover the beds with straw; set it on fire, then dig over the beds, and when the plants are up, give them a dressing between the rows, and place long straw at the foot.

The straw should be confined by pegs to keep it from blowing away. It will preserve moisture, keep down the weeds, and render the berries clean of grit and dirt.

In dry weather strawberry beds should be watered.

Strawberry of all kinds must now be trimmed, and all transplantations made at as early a period of the month as possible.

Annual Flower Seed, of almost every kind should now be sown.

We have thus endeavored to sketch out a brief memorandum of the things which should be attended to this month in the garden, and we will conclude, by enjoining upon you, as a duty, to personally inspect every operation to be performed therein. Trust to no laborer however competent or faithful he may be, and believe us when we tell you, that your presence will make the best more

faithful, to his trust, more vigilant in the discharge of his duties, and more attentive to your interest.

Prices in Missouri and Ohio.—The subjoined paragraphs we take from the *Nashville Banner*. They show the existence of a most gloomy state of affairs in those parts of Missouri and Ohio where such prices prevail. The Constable's sale should not, however, be taken as a fair test of the appreciation of the things, disposed of in Missouri, as advantage is always taken of the necessity attendant upon such forced sales, to get them at less than their value. But even taking such circumstances into the account, it must be conceded that the times must be oppressive, indeed, where such sacrifices have to be made and submitted to.

At a constable's sale a week or two ago in Pike county, Mo. says the *Hannibal Journal*, the following named articles were sold at the prices annexed.

3 good horses, each,	\$1 50
1 large ox,	121
6 cows, 2 small steers, 1 calf, the lot,	3 25
20 sheep, each,	131
14 hogs, lot,	75
Dining table,	50
1 eight day clock,	2 50
1 lot of tobacco, 7 or 8 cwt., lot,	5 00
3 stacks of hay, each,	25
1 do fodder,	25

The *Hudson Gazette* publishes the following list of the prices of produce in Ohio.

Wheat per bushel,	\$0 40
Rye,	18
Corn,	10
Oats,	10
Potatoes,	121
Clover Seed,	\$2 50 to \$3
Pork, per cwt.,	\$1 25 to \$1 50
Beef,	\$1 to \$1 50
Butter, per pound,	61
Chickens, per pair,	8 to 10 cts.

Some of the above articles sell as low as this, even in our own market; and we presume it is pretty generally so throughout the length and breadth of this suffering country.

From the *Westminster Carolinian*.

Mr. Editor.—In some editorial remarks, prefatory to a communication published by you, during the last autumn, announcing the large yield of corn made by Isaac Slingluff, Esq. near New Windsor, you admit that you cannot boast of having the best lands in the State, but that you do think you can boast of having the best farmers, and ask—What say you, neighbors of Frederick?

Having seen no response to your interrogatory, I take it for granted that we are beaten in quantity, and if our lands here are among those you regard as better than yours, we are beaten also as farmers.

It is not my object in making this communication, to claim that I am cultivating better or worse land, or that I am a better or worse farmer than my friends of Carroll. I desire only to give the product of three different crops of corn, accompanied with an analysis of the soil upon which they were produced. I hope Messrs. Slingluff and Shriver will have the goodness to favor their fellow farmers with the same. We can then compare our soils—better and worse soils can be compared with them by the same means.

It is a cherished hope with me, that in this way the true causes of fertility and sterility will sooner or later be made familiar to all and form a new era in our affairs—when mere physical power will no longer be regarded as everything and natural science nothing in agricultural pursuit—when the improvement of unproductive soils will not be attempted until their deficiencies are ascertained—and reckless experiment with all its attendant hindrances and losses be no longer known among our people.

Analysis by WM. BAER, Esq. Agricultural Chemist, Baltimore, Md.

NO. 1.	
Silex (sand) and fine insoluble matter,	67.0
Alumina, (clay),	6.0
Oxide (rust) Iron,	7.5
Oxide of Manganese,	3
Pot ash and soda with silica (sand)	1.0

Humus—soluble in alkali,	2.2
Saline matter,	5
Destructible matter at red heat,	8.0
Water at Temperature of 175°	5.5
Loss,	2.0

Grains, 100.00
1840—season dry—141 bbls. corn per acre—meadow sod without manure—southern exposure.

Silex and fine insoluble matter,	71.0
Alumina,	3.2
Oxide of Iron,	8.0
Phosphate of Magnesia and lime,	3.0
Destructible matter by red heat,	2.0
Saline matter,	2.0
Loss,	2.5
Water at temperature of 175°	4.0

Grains, 100.00
1839—season good—141 bbls. corn per acre—clover lay without manure—western exposure.

Silex and fine insoluble matter,	78.0
Alumina,	2.2
Oxide of Iron,	8.0
Phosphate of Magnesia,	3.4
Destructible matter by red heat,	6.0
Saline matter,	2.4
Water at temperature 176°	4.0

Grains, 100.00
1842—season good—141 bbls. corn per acre, without sod—no manure—northern exposure.

This product was made from seed procured from the Hon. Wm. T. Goldsborough, of Dorchester county, Md. each stalk having nearly uniformly two good ears. I regret to add the belief that it is too late a variety for our soils.

The variety from which the other products were made, planted in the same field upon what I regard better soil, yielded only a shade over 10 bbls. per acre. For the information of those who may desire to make comparisons I would add that the soils are arranged according to their productive powers, and that I regard No. 2, the various crops and seasons considered, as the most desirable I have cultivated.

Cottage Farm, Fred. Co. Md.
January 30, 1843.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—About 100 head of Live Hogs have been in market during the week. The sales have been confined to butchers at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs. principally at \$3.621. There is a very fair supply now in market.

Cotton.—The market is extremely dull at present. The only sale we hear of is a lot of 40 bales Upland at 71 cts.

Timothy seed.—There has been considerable inquiry for Timothy seed during the week, and some sales have been made at \$1.75 per bushel. The same price is now offered but refused by most holders. The general asking price is \$2.

Cloverseed.—We note a sale of upwards of 200 bushels prime Ohio Cloverseed yesterday at \$3.811, and also sales of other parcels Pennsylvania prime to good at \$3.75, \$3.621 and \$3.50 as in quality.

Molasses.—At auction on Tuesday 110 bbls. good New Orleans were sold at 201 cents; and on Thursday 11 hds. very inferior Porto Rico at 14114 cents.

Rice.—Sales \$2.371 to \$2.621 per 100 lbs.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday 360 hds. New Orleans were sold at \$4.751 to \$5.05. At auction on Thursday 72 hds. Porto Rico were sold at \$4.25 for inferior to \$6.55 for good fair quality.

Tobacco.—There have been no receipts of Maryland Tobacco since our last, and the stock on hand consisting almost entirely of common sorts which are not in demand, the business of the week has been limited. We continue former quotations, viz. inferior and common Maryland \$2.501 to \$3.50; middling to good \$4.50; good \$6.501 to \$8.12. About 100 hds. common and middling Ohio have sold at \$4.425. The better sorts are in demand and would sell readily if here. Quotations are unchanged, viz. Common to middling \$3.45; good \$5.49; fine red wrapper \$6.501 to \$7.501; and extra wrapper \$11.13. The inspection of the week comprise 13 hds. Ohio 54 hds. Kentucky, and 2 hds. Virginia; total 69 hds.

Cattle.—The offering of Beef Cattle at the Scales this morning amounted to 405 head, and the sales to about 340 head at prices ranging from \$2 for inferior, to \$2.75 per 100 lbs on the hoof, for prime quality, which is equal to \$4.50 net. About 65 remain unsold.

Flour—On Saturday there was a good inquiry for Howard street Flour, and holders generally advanced the store price of good mixed standard brands to \$3.75, but without buyers. To-day the same price is generally asked, but we are advised of several sales at \$3.68, with a less active demand. The wagon price is unsteady. City Mill flour at \$3.73 per bushel, and part on time with interest added. The same price was offered to-day, but holders are unwilling to sell except at a higher price.

Grain—A sale of 800 bushels Virginia good red Wheat was made to-day at 78 cts. The small lots brought in by wagons, at 70 to 75 cts. Sales of Corn to-day at 43 cts for white, and 45 cts for yellow. A sale of a small parcel of Md. Oats to-day at 23 cts.

Provisions—There is nothing doing in barrel meats, and prices continue as last quoted, viz: Baltimore packed Mess Beef \$8.50; No. 1 at \$7.50; Prime \$5.50; Western Mess Pork \$8.50, and Prime \$7. Bacon sells in moderate parcels at the following rate, viz: Prime Western assorted at 44 to 45 cts; Hams at 66 to 67 cts; Shoulders at \$3.14 cts; Baltimore cured Hams at 74 to 75 cts; Sales at No. 1 Western Lard in kegs continue to be made at 6 cts.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—[Per Steamer Acadia.]

LATEST LONDON COTTON MARKET—This market continues very heavy, and at the small public sales which took place yesterday, nearly the whole was bought in at easy prices, viz: 538 Bowed, middling to fair, at 44 to 5d; 114 bales St Domingo ordinary at 44d; 8 bales West India, middling, at 44d, and 12 Surinam, fair, at 6 3/8d for ordinary quality, being 1-8d to 1-4 per lb below the former sales. The private purchases amount only to 400 bales Surat, ordinary to good, at 8 3/8d per lb.

Tobacco—In Virginia throughout the past month, but very little business was done either for exportation, home trade, or bonding; in all about 230 hhds sold principally of good middling quality at from 4 to 51d. No alteration can be noticed in prices. Holders are free sellers at the present rate of prices.

LATEST LONDON CORN MARKET—The statement made last night by Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, that Her Majesty's Government will not propose any alteration in the corn laws has relieved the trade of all doubt, and imparted more firmness to wheat, and although we were unable to realise any advance, we had a fair consumptive demand at fully Monday's currency for free foreign, while fine sample of English more readily brought 1s per quarter advance.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb 3d.—There has been a fair demand during the present week, but a further decline of 1-8d per lb in the value of American has taken place. Fair Upland are now at 44d, being 1 below the lowest point of depression.—The imports are large, and we cannot see any prospect of a speedy improvement in prices.

Tobacco—There has been a regular demand for Tobacco since our report of this day month.—The sales altogether have amounted to 110 hhds of which 270 were Virginia leaf, 230 stemmed, 200 Kentucky leaf, 400 stemmed; the latter has in several instances, been sold at a decline, and must be considered rather low.—Other descriptions have remained steady.

Maryland, p lb.—Colours 5a6d, light brown and leafy 4a 4d, brown 3a4d; fine colored Scrubs 4a4d, in parcels of mixed quality 3a4d.—Virginia, per lb.—Five Irish and Scotch spinners 5a4d middling do 4a5.—Kentucky, p lb.—Fine long light leafy, nominal 4a5; good middling do 3a4d; middling light and dry 4a5; fine bolls, scarce 4 a 4d; middling 3a 3d; ordinary good 3a3d; mixed parcels 2a2d; strip leaf, fine light leafy 5a6d; middling and ordinary 3a 3d.

Rice—130 casks of Carolina were sold by auction at the commencement of last month for 18s. 3d to 18s. 6d per cwt; the prices of home dressed Carolina are reduced 2s per cwt, being now 28s for fine, and 24s for second quality.

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power \$25.

Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, \$35 to 40.

Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, at 15 to 75.

Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75 to 150.

Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12 to 20.

Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35.

Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

may 28

DEVON STOCK FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.

1 full blooded Devon Bull, 18 months old; 2 full bred Devon Heifers, one 13, the other 20 months old, all represented as handsome well formed animals, and in fine order.—The three will be sold for \$100.

Apply at this office to S. SANDS.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Calculators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Humey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20 Pratt street.

Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED

PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE

SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st, That it will be kept in repair at considerable less expense than other Ploughs in use.—2d, That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing.—3d, He believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public; and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the David's 10 inch, as made by me. J. S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.



ISABELLA GRAPE VINES,

Of proper age for forming vineyards, propagated from and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over ten years has conferred on the vineyards at Croton Point, near Sing Sing, N. Y. are now offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions as will enable them to cultivate the Grape with entire success, [provided their locality is not too far North.] All communications, post paid, addressed to R. T. Underhill, M. D., No. 400 Broadway, New York, will receive attention. He feels quite confident that he has so far ameliorated the character and habits of the grapevines in his vineyards and nurseries, by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., that they will generally ripen well and produce good fruit when planted in most of the Northern, all the Western, Middle and Southern States.

To 15

POUDRETTE.

PRICES REDUCED for this valuable fertilizer.

The New York Poudrette Company, having enlarged their works have now on hand a good supply of a first rate article, which they offer in parcels of ten barrels or more at \$1.50 per barrel, or three barrels for \$5—delivered on board of vessels.

Orders, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to if addressed to D. K. MINOR,

118 Nassau street, N. Y.

N. B. The farmers of Maryland, who reside near navigable water, will do well to enquire into the value of Poudrette as a manure. Those who have used it need no argument in relation to its value.

—and the best evidence which those, who have not used it, can have is to procure a few barrels and apply it to their Corn, Tobacco, Melons, &c.—Seeing is believing.

The subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive and forward orders for Poudrette, at the prices named above; cost of freight and any other necessary expenses being added. The cash in all instances to be paid when the order is left. Gentlemen in the country who cannot receive it direct from N. York, will have it forwarded from this point in any manner they may direct.

Feb. 1

SAML. SANDS.

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address to

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

FOR SALE—SHEEP AND HOGS.

Two Bucks, NEW LEICESTER breed, 1 year old this coming spring, and one Ewe, same breed, 2 years old. Also, 2 pairs of SOUTH DOWN Sheep, about 2 years old. Price for the Rams, \$30—for the Ewes, \$15.

Also, 2 very superior SOWS, of the pure BERKSHIRE breed, selected for breeders, one 7, the other 8 mos. old, just been put to Gersuch's imported boar Prince. Price \$15 each. Apply to Jan. 11

S. SANDS.

AN IMPORTED LARGE JACK, FOR SALE.

He can be warranted as a sure foal getter, and will be sold at the very low price of \$250, deliverable in this city. Apply to Feb 23

S. SANDS.

CORN SHELLERS, CRUSHERS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Prices reduced in proportion to the present rate of labor.

The subscriber offers for sale, Goldbecker's Corn Sheller,

Husking Machine, warranted to shell as much and shell 200 bushels

of Corn per day by the power of two horses.

Baldwin's Corn Sheller with stones attached.—This machine, with the power of two horses will shell and clean ready for market

400 bushels of corn per day.

Baldwin's Corn & Cob Crusher, warranted to grind 25 or 30

bushels of Corn & Cob per hour, and put in fine order for feeding

stock. This is the most durable, simple in construction, and most

powerful of any Crusher made in this Country, and best adapted for

extensive farming establishments. The power of two horses is

required to drive it.

Straw Cutters, Cylindrical Improved.—There are four sizes of

these machines, which combine all the late improvements, 400

to 2000 bushels of hay, straw, cornstalks, &c. can be cut by them

per day. Also, common Treadle Evans' patent, and several other

kinds of STRAW CUTTERS, at low prices.

IN STOCK.

Horse Powers, 2 sizes.

Thrashing Machines, do.

Vegetable Cutters, do.

Fanning Mills, 2 sizes.

Churns, 3 sizes.

Lime Spreaders, do.

Grindstones, hung on friction

rollers.

Garden and Field SEEDS, a large and general assortment.

TREES AND PLANTS, do.

CATALOGUES of the above furnished gratis, giving prices and

description of each machine—also directions for planting seeds, trees,

&c. R. SINCLAIR, Jr. and CO.,

no 30 Manufacturers & Seedsmen, 60 Light st.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO.

South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Col. air machine.

Being the only agents for this State, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAST

PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at

Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence

at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Prop-

erty of Philadelphia, and Davis of Baltimore, and which took the

premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair.—This plough

is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears

dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand strong

or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the year of the

mould board there is a piece of cast iron screwed on, by removing

this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 30 cts. the mould

board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary

ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use.—We are

told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the State that they

save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who

has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examin-

ing for himself.—We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and

composition Castings.—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 horses,

\$10; for 3 horses, \$15.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was

so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and

at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—

prices from 22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will

throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob,

by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for

the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set

of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c. all at reduced prices.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance

of the same.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell

Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to

the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to

those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deter-

red from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their

produce; that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at

the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the

Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Picketwaxin Creek, at

6 Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliver-

able between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it

on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight,

which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Wil-

liam Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention.

WM. M. DOWNING.

Jan 25

FOR SALE—TWO DURHAM BULLS.

Raised by one of the first breeders in New England; who represents them as "first rate full blood animals, 3 years old last Fall; are excellent workers, having done for more than a year as much work on my farm as any yoke of 6 year old oxen; one is a dark red, the other a roan; they will thus suit a farmer for his ordinary farm work, and also serve his cows. I exhibited the yoke at the Fair of the American Institute, in New York, last Fall; they were much admired, and I was awarded a premium on them." They will be sold for \$150 the yoke, deliverable at Baltimore or any other city along the coast. Apply to S. SANDS.

not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.
WM. TREGO, Baltimore.